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The Delaware Lynching.

It is said that until Monday night nobody had ever been lynched in Delaware. That night this reproach to the glory of Delaware was removed. The negro GEORGE WHITE was burned at the stake. Apparently he was not mutilated or dismembered; and the distribution of pieces of him as souvenirs to the mob was avoided

Ostensibly, White was burned to death to express the popular indignation at the refusal of the Judge of the Superior Court to call a special session for his trial. Really, he was put out of the way because the "suggestion," as the hypnotists would say, the "germ of lynching has spread to Delaware. Here was a "nigger" charged with crime. Do not wait for the law to deal with him. Burn him. Each lynching buys the rope or lights the fire for another one. The primeval savagery, the thirst and craze for blood, have been stimulated by each new barbarity.

The passion for lynching, however atrocious and horrible be the cause, is a disease, a mania, a symptom of the homicidal hysteria of crowds, and it should be stopped in the names of humanity, justice and common sense.

Only English Should Be Taught in the Public Schools.

At the hearing given on Monday by the Committee on Studies of the Board of Education, concerning the newly adopted plan for teaching German in the public schools, former Sheriff TAMSEN threw out a threat of political vengeance unless the plan was reconsidered. Interpreting the new arrangement of the curriculum as a step toward the abolition of instruction in German, he undertook to bulldoze the committee by warning them that " the people will not refrain from giving you a distinct answer of their sovereign will at the proper time."

But Mr. TAMSEN does not represent the sentiment of the intelligent Germans of New York. That sentiment has been expressed very clearly and very decidedly in letters from them which have been printed in THE SUN, and it is in agreement with the opinions uttered by Mr. GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, a distinguished representative of the German community of New York, in a letter to the chairman of the committee, to this

" I hold that it is the primary object of the pubbranches of education, in order that they may be come useful American citizens. The new course, it seems to me, will give better results and greater satisfaction in a more thorough instruction than under the former plan."

Intelligent Germans know very well that their language cannot be taught effectively in the elementary schools during the small part of the curriculum of study which it is possible to give to it. Even if the threatening Mr. TAMSEN was right in his suspicion that the modification of the course adopted means the eventual elimination of German instruction altogether, the Board of Education would only deserve commendation, and it would be commended by the great mass of foreign-born people of New York who come from countries not speaking our language. But there is no such disguise. The new arrangement is simply a new treatment of a department of study heretofere unsatisfactorily arranged.

All the same, no language except English should be taught in the elementary schools supported by heavy taxation, and in New York of all communities. In a community where at least one-third of the inhabitants are of races speaking other languages and where the chief additions to its population are now coming from an immigration of such races unprecedented in its magnitude, the first duty, the imperative policy in order to preserve our American institutions, is In order to bring about this assimilation it is necessary that they should be weaned from alien traditions, so closely bound up with their native speech. We have here a tremendous social and political problem to solve because of the mixture on Manhattan Island, more especially, of the greatest variety of races ever brought together in the history of mankind, and the chief agent in the solution must be the free public school system.

At the time of the census of 1900, the Germans, including the German-born and the native of German parentage, were the most numerous of any nationality, with the Irish close behind; but now Italians and Jews are coming in at a rate which promises to put those two races ahead of those others in 1910. If it was the proper function of the public schools to teach any alien language all would have to be taught-not German alone or French and German, but Italian, Yiddish, or Hebrew, Bohemian and the rest. Discrimination in favor of any one is unjust. If we have one in the schools at the request of parents or race societies. in consistency we must pay like heed to

the wishes of parents of every tongue. The only way to do impartial justice to all is to follow the course of obviously sound policy and give in the elementary schools instruction in our own language only. So far from the threat of political vengeance executed by the foreigners having any terrors, every one who knows

their sentiment knows that practically they are unanimously in favor of English instruction. They send their children to the schools, first of all, to learn the language of this country, as a prime necessity to them in an English-speaking community. Thus, the younger generation grow up American in speech and in spirit. Not a trace of their foreign derivation remains in their speech, and a strong link connecting them with the countries from which their fathers came s destroyed, to their own advantage and to the advantage of the republic of which

they are to be citizens and voters. Moreover, the time spent by these children at the schools is almost universally too short for them to get a suitable foundation in even the English elementary branches. To take away any of it for instruction in languages not requisite here is to cheat them out of their rights under the school system.

The Board of Education will show inex cusable ignorance of the sentiment of the foreign-born population of New York. and of the Germans in particular, should it allow itself to be bulldozed by threats of political vengeance for persisting in making the elementary school instruction primarily English; and it could go further and abolish all instruction in foreign languages without offending any intelligent and disinterested German sentiment

The Exhaustion of Our Timber Resources.

The possibility of substituting steel for wood in many lines of structural work was certainly a fortunate discovery, inasmuch as our supply of steel promises to outlast for long our supply of wood. Whether it be fully warranted or not. Prof. FERNOW's recent declaration that. at the present rate of consumption, our supply of trees suitable for manufactured lumber would not last another thirty years commands the most serious attention. Even though there were a hundred years' supply in sight the situation would still be so grave as to demand thoughtful consideration.

We may owe nothing to posterity, but we are not justified in robbing them of so important an item in the life and work of the world by extravagant and even wasteful use of our forest supply. That wastefulness we undoubtedly inherit. To the early American settler, and to numerous generations which succeeded him, the forest was a good deal of a nuisance. They were obliged to destroy it over large areas in order to plant their crops. There was a wilderness of it, and it was freely used. Generations grew up with a belief regarding wood that there was always "plenty more where that came from." Even now the idea of possible exhaustion, or even scarcity, brings amazement to all except those whose business interests have forced them to notice the rapid diminution of our forests.

Accurate statistics of forestry are almost impossible. Our American resources are roughly estimated at two million millions of feet, board measure, Strung out into figures, 2,000,000,000,000, this presents the appearance of an everlasting supply. But some thirty thousand saw-mills are cutting this up at a rate of forty thousand billion feet a year. Vast areas are denuded of merchantable timber every year, and little is done in the way of restocking for a future

Beyond the menace which this forest destruction holds for our water supply, there lies the only less serious danger of exhaustion of a material which is, from any present point of view, absolutely indispensable.

What Will He Do With It?

If a young man were possessed of 100 shares of Northern Pacific Railroad stock and he should wed with a young woman who was the holder of 100 shares of Great Northern Railroad stock, the marriage contract would be illegal. It would be in restraint of trade." Such is the scope and potency of the Sherman act, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, when reduced to the bare bones of its ultimate

logical significance. It is not alleged that the individual or the corporation has committed a crime, or that he or it plans or contemplates a future violation of the law; or that, if the law were transgressed, he or it would profit thereby. No! The damning blackness of the thing lies in the fact that the individual or corporation could, were he or it so minded. violate the law. It is now set forth in the law that to be able to commit a crime is to deserve the full ex-

tent of the penalty of the law. All men are naturally good. Only the exceptional few are prone to evil. To this wholesome view of life we hold undetachably. The President of the United speedily to assimilate the children of States, in our eyes, is like a King, he can these foreigners by teaching them the do no wrong. But there have been English language in the public schools. Kings and Kings and there might be Presidents. If our Supreme Court helds that it is not enough to be innocent of wrong or of the intent thereof, but that one must be impotent of wrong-doing, then the President of the United States is not scathless and he too should be divested, or should divest himself, of the faculty of wrong-doing. This duty we leave to the President. If he be not incapable of all shadow of evil he alone is aware of the fact and to his own conscience the needed purgation may safely

be left. Congress at its last session passed certain laws touching the corporations, and at the behest and under the guidance of the President so framed those laws that they clothe the President with singular powers affecting the corporations. They are singular powers in that they are more drastic, arbitrary, oppressive and confiscatory than any other laws that are contained in the statutes of this or any other country. The Czar of all the Russias has no such faculties conferred upon him as are invested in the President of the United States by his own Anti-Trust laws. When the fancy or the passion to do so takes possession of him he can rend the corporations limb from limb and twist their financial bowels until they howl deliciously and die. For this he is answerable to no man save only himself and none may review his acts but at his own peril. And the law is his pleasaunce,

for he may invoke it at no man's bidding

or behest but solely as may to him seen fit. No one in history exercised such powers since JOHN of England created the illustrious order of dentists to draw the teeth of wealthy Jews until they gave up copiously of their substance.

It is not, of course, a supposable case that President ROOSEVELT would exercise these powers, but six years hence, in 1909, we shall perhaps be concerning ourselves with his successor, provided he himself be averse to a reëlection, and then who knows what different manner of man may befall us! All Presidents are not ROOSEVELTS, and although it may not be our good fortune, when we are compelled to accept a President who is not a ROOSEVELT, to have one who nearly enough resembles him to insure the public welfare, yet there is that in the contingency which must give us pause and make us think.

In these days when the Supreme Court takes no account of the purpose, the motive, the intent, and the dignity of the law, but exhausts its powers to expand a phrase and fall tractably in with a master's whim, it is pardonable if one betrays undue concern touching the improbable. Of course, the statute which makes Mr. ROOSEVELT the TORQUEMADA of the Trusts will never be invoked by him; but years hence, who shall say how many years hence, it may be invoked by Mr. ROOSEVELT'S successor in the Presidency; and in view of the all-embracing attitude of the Supreme Court in regard to all things which are not but may be, we are forced to ask if such a statute with all its latent possibilities ought not to be expunged from the books? Does not Mr. ROOSEVELT owe it to himself to see that it is expunged?

Think of that time, happily remote, when there should issue from the White House a summons like this: "Come down here to Washington, You John D. ROCKEPELLER. And come yourself. Don't send DODD! No, nor JOHNNY ARCHBOLD neither! Come yourself; for this is no child's play!"

The Harvard Commencement.

In our mild youth, when GRANT was President, there was plenty of room at the Harvard Commencement. The Yard had not yet been stuffed with wondrous buildings. The Commencement procession had not become congested. The younger graduates had not been officially reminded of their superfluousness. The fountains of rum punch had not been sealed. Harvard was still a little college. Lord, how it has grown and grows! The unfortunate babes who have been weaned from the Nursing Mamma less than twenty years will not be permitted to hear the eloquence and wisdom that will shake Sanders Theatre to-day; and they will be shut out from the Heliogabalian gorge in Memorial Hall this afternoon. The infant graduates don't know what they are losing. The many-gated yard is closed to the

public. In a few years only graduates of fifty years' standing will be admitted to those sacred precincts. Well, we don't have to have a ticket to see the show. We can catch from here the thunder of the hoofs of the proud steeds that bear the Boston Lancers, those brilliant guards that escort the Governor to Cambridge. The glory of the Lancers has been dimmed by the immitigable radiance of the Ancients, but anywhere else than in Boston they would be too high for rivalry. Dashing and seasoned old troopers, they think nothing of the hardships of the expedition to Cambridge, a non-license town. The military staff of the Governor we can see with our eyes shut: indeed, it would be dangerous to let the naked eyes gaze at that series of martial burning-glasses. Let us rest our sight by going to the van of the procession. The candidates for degrees are an army, a multitude. The mere number of degrees that the University gives startles an old fogy. A. B., S. B., A. M., S. M., Ph. D., S. D., B. A. S., D. M. D., LL. B., S. T. B. -sure, all the world is putting on the gown. But here comes President ELIOT, a pillar of a man, tall and straight, looking his part. Nine cheers for " Old CHARLEY," as they used to call him when he was a lad of 40. And here are the Fellows of the Corporation, the most august fellows in the world. Selfperpetuating, immortal, rich, mysteriously powerful, shrewd investors, solid men of Boston, dignified and august. grave and respectable as an Egyptian temple, they are JUPITER plus PLUTUS. Next marches the Honorable and Reverend the Board of Overseers, a body of excellent gentlemen, but still only Overseers. Compared with a Fellow, a mere Overseer is as a Tanagra figurine to the

Parthenon. Now the Governor goes by: Mr. BATES of East Boston-or is it South Boston? A worthy person, a successful personconsidering where he comes from. And now the mob of Deans, Professors and Assistant Professors and former Professors, and so on, is too great to count. But we know that somewhere in it are the two finest men in the world, the Sheriff of Suffolk and the Sheriff of Middlesex, in their blue dress-coats with brass buttons and their cocked hats. Eighteenth century figures, rearing the majesty of the law. And here, march, waddle or totter the graduates " of not less than twenty years' standing." Is this the Old Men's Home taking an airing? Some of these old duffers we must have known when the down was on the cheek and the bloom was on the rye; and now look at 'em! PARIS is to PRIAM turned. No; we deny all knowledge of these venerable impostors. For the sake of acquiring a face of wealth or wisdom they have shaved their foreheads. Some are wearing Leading Old Men's wigs, bought at a bargain at the sale of the "properties" of the Boston Museum. Praise heaven, we're not in that procession of patriarchs Thanks to this idyllic Manhattan life, we scorn to look more than half our age.

The Puritans are decorating themselves. In the Harvard Graduates' Magazine Prof. GEORGE P. BAKER describes the present fashions of academic tail-

oring stuff, with pointed sleeves. A. M. and S. M.: black silk or worsted stuff, with long, closed sleeves. Ph. D., S. D., M. D. V., D. M. D., M. D., LL. B., S. T. B., B. D. LL. D.: black silk or worsted stuff, with round open sleeves, faced down the front with black velvet, and with three black velvet bars across each

"The school in which each degree was given in issignated on all gowns by a double crow's foot placed on each side in front near the collar, and in color distinctive of the school as follows: Arts white: science, gold-yellow; philosophy, dark blue agriculture, golden brown; veterinary medicine gray; dental medicine, lilac; medicine, green; law, purple; theology, scarlet; honorary LL. D., and D. D., a triple crow's foot on each side."

Arts, white, the white light of truth; science, gold-yellow, for it brings " the philosophy, deeply, darkly, beautifully blue, like heaven and certain stockings: the scheme caresses the sesthetic sense. But why should any graduate seek to emphasize or to increase his collection of crow's feet?

The American ships, those ships which ruffled for a time the relations between the United States and Kaiser WILHELM, by its being arranged that they should not visit Kiel, have arrived in that harbor, at his Majesty's good invitation. We trust that not a drop of rain or sea will fall upon the uniforms of either country in the course of the usual interchange of official visits; that all the more important functions aboard ship will be marked by the characteristic Teutonic joviality; that the gig races will be carried in uninterrupted good fellowship to victory and defeat, which from our impartiality we refrain from awarding before the event, and that when the American squadron sets sail again, it will be with unqualified admiration for the German Navy, men and ships the same being reciprocated in appropriate spirit by the hosts All's well that ends well.

To the report that the Brooklyn Democrats question the Tammany policy of opposing the Low policy of municipal expenditures there must necessarily be a solid foundation. Better communication between Brooklyn and Manhattan is a conspicuous part of the present municipal programme for public expenditure, and Brooklyn wants it.

The political complications involved in the Greater New York are very far short of being appreciated, and probably that old Manhattan monopolist, Tammany Hall, appreciates them less than any other Democratic organization within the five boroughs.

Catholicism as Credible as Protestantism. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your orrespondent Dr. Fillingham believes in the Incarnation, but ridicules the Real Presence. He says God asks us to believe things above our reason, but not things against it. To men whose convictions must be en good terms with their reason, both things beyond and things against reason are absolutely incredible, and of two or more things ab solutely incredible, one can't be any more incredible than the other.

The idea that the Creator of the Universe if there be such a person or thing, became incarnate in a man, and the idea that the same person or thing materializes in a cake, same person or thing materializes in a cake, are two propositions identical in absurdity both with each other and with the case of a man who believes one and ridicules the other. Your correspondent might reasonably object to the Real Presence on the ground that it is inconsistent with the body of Christian doctrine, but not on the ground that it is incredible. Having gene to the length of believing in the Incarnation, I can't really see why, so far as his reason is concerned, he shouldn't go on and believe that Mary was conceived without original sin. The difference between believing one and believing the other, if there is any difference, is one of degree, not of kind.

Pretestants seem to have the netion that their religion is more credible than that of the Cathelics. Newman and Gibbon were agreed to the centrary. The trouble with your correspondent is that he is in the same boat with those he attacks. He is like a man who drinks champagne but ebjects to whiskey because it is intoxicating. It is the pot calling the kettle black.

New York, June 20.

NEW YORK, June 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial on the teaching of German in our public schools is sound, wholesome and slightly objectionable in one particular. says: "The first duty of pupils in public schools is to learn English." Again: "Should there be any more tinkering let it be in the direction of improving the children's English.

It seems to me Mr. Eickemeyer in to-day's Sun strikes the nail squarely when he say "What the American people want is one flag, one country and one language. Editorially you persist in referring to the language as English. Why English; everlastingly and always English? To my way of thinking if we called it the American language our Ger man fellew citizens would not be se strenususly insistent on the study of their "Sprache" in our common schools. But English—there's the rub. Could we leave out that objectionable word and give it a distinctly national term there would be less desire to thrust something else on the rising generation.
In dark, dismal days the sun breaks through

In dark, dismal days the sun oreass through the clouds, enlightening, reviving and drying up the mud of ignorance and prejudice, and as I dislike to see even one spot on it I trust THE SUN will express itself in American or good United States. If the term "English" language could be sunk in the bettem of Boston harbor it would suit us to a "Tea."

Z. HIRN.

A Tall With a Moral and a Fifth Avenue Club TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Once there was a Tail that Wagged a Dog. The Tail previded All the Cash, gave the Dog a Palace on Pifth avenue for His Kennel, and fed him upon Porter House Steaks, so that he waxed exceeding Pat! The Tall paid all the Taxes and all the Bills of Every Nature, and the Dog had Naught to do except to Indite Free Trade Tracts, and the Tail Printed these Tracts de Luxe and Distributed them to the Poor for Fuel during the Coal Strikes. In short, the Tail cherished the Dog exceedingly and Provided him with Every Luxury that Heart could wish or Fancy

with Every Luxury that Heart could wish or Fancy Conceive.
But it came to pass that the Conscience of the Deg, which had Long lain Dormant from Goed Things, Awoke, and he communed with Himself and said: "Why should I have a Seft Snap and compel this Poor Tail to wag me at his own Expense! Le, these things ought not So to Be! Lo, this Palace is on a Destrable Corner Lot and the Unearned Increment thereof is Simply Great! Behold, it will Fetch me Vast Treasure in Ready Money If I Play it Right! Selah! I will straightway Sell this Palace and this poor Tail need no Longer Wag me. I can Wag myself. And when I have Sold the Palace for Great Riches I will say unto the Tail: "Go to now. What have I to Do with Thee! Depart in Peace. Neither will demand Service from thee any more!" So the Deg arose and Gat him to the Money Changers and Did all that He had conceived in his Hear!

Moral: It is Better to be a Dog than a Tail on a Rising Realty Market.

A Non-Resumer Member of The Reform Chub.

Drowned in the Cars. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: This morning's 7:42 Brighton Beach train had floors and seats wet, rain beating in from both sides—the New Yorker gets back from Brighton Beach with no money the Brooklynite arrives in New York with pneu-monia. Between freezing its passengers last win-ter and drowning them now, your New York read-ers who grumble at Manhattan car service are in heaven, as against the down-trodden Brooklyn martyre. Coming to think, is there not some official whose duty it is to look out for these violations?

NEW YORK June 23.

C. H. S.

A Disturbing Elevated Guard. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. On the Stath evenue elevated there is a guard that repeatedly nas caused out the names of stations so audibly as to be heard by every passenger in the car. This unusual behavior is sufficiently startling to disturb one in his reveries. It is an outrage and engit to be stopped.

Suprama.

net chilly June my anger stirs, ad fogs are ripe and tempests beat, Fair Dora, warm in gloves and furs.
With grateful giance I turn to greet.
And when beside the sea we stand,
And watch its frigid twists and twirls. I clasp my Dora's wool-clad hand, And own her Queen of summer girls.
UXEDO PARE. G. R. P., Jr. HOLD-UP FOR BRONX PARKS. Tammany Turns Its Attention to the Affairs of Haffen's Kingdom.

The Aldermen's Finance Committee succeeded yesterday in holding up an appropriation of \$100,000 for the improvement of the park system in The Bronx. Chairman McCall said that the committee had reported adversely because Park Comissioner Eustis had refused to obey a summons to appear before the committee to explain the purposes for which the money was wanted. The Tammany members were out to defeat the appropriation and appeals made to them to defer action for an hour until Mr. Eustis could be brought down to the City Hall were unheeded while Alderman Downing, a Republican member from Brooklyn, said: "It's time that the heads of departments

"It's time that the heads of departments were taught to respect the legislative branch of the government. If we on't make 'em respect the orders of the committees the committees will be made a laughing stock of."

stock of."

Mr. Parsons said that while he was the chairman of the Finance Committee he had always found Mr. Eustis a courteous and considerate official, and added: "Perhaps he had some difficulty in finding a meeting of the committee. I know I have had difficulty myself in finding the members of the committee together."

of the committee together.

Alderman Behrman, who comes from
The Bronx, was one of those who opposed
the grant. He insisted that the money light to be spent on streets instead of parks. orough President Cantor said:

Borough President Cantor said:

In throwing out this appropriation you make the people of The Bronx suffer again, just as you made them suffer when you refused to give the right to them to cross Macomb's Dam Bridge on the cars. And we have the peculiar spectacle of an Alderman from the district aiding and abetting the plans of the members who are making The Bronx people thus suffer. I want to tell the Alderman from The Bronx, who has complained about insufficient appropriations for street paving, that the present Board of Estimate has appropriated to The Bronx vastly larger sums than that district ever got during the preceding administration.

The committee was supported by a vote

The committee was supported by a vote of 44 to 11. NOT SO SURE OF HOLDING UP THE BRIDGE.

NOT SO SURE OF HOLDING UP THE BRIDGE.

The application of Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal for an appropriation of \$6.333,000 to complete the Manhattan Bridge did not come before the Aldermen yesterday, Alderman McCall's Finance Committee having failed to meet to sign an adverse report. The Mayor sent to the Aldermen the report presented to him last March by the commission of engineers that approved Lindenthal's plans. Tammany is said to have become doubtful of its ability to get votes enough to beat the appropriation.

DARLING AT THE NAVY YARD. Says 'Twas All Right Not to Let the Shoriff Serve a Writ There.

sistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Darling arrived unexpectedly at the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday morning on the despatch boat Dolphin from Newport. He was received with the usual salute of fifteen guns and was escorted to the official quarters of Rear Admiral Rodgers, the commandant of the yard, in the Lyceum building, where he held a reception and conferred for a couple of hours with the heads of the various departments. He also made a tour of inspection through the yard.

In regard to the recent action of Rear Admiral Rodgers in preventing the Sheriff of Kings county from serving a writ in

Admiral roogers in prevening the shering of Kings county from serving a writ in the yard, Mr. Darling said that he believed in opposing anything that appeared like a usurpation of United States authority. In the afternoon Mr. Darling and his wife and three daughters, who accompanied him from Newport on the Dolphin, went to their home in Vermont. to their home in Vermont.

RAILWAY IN PHILIPPINES To Develop the Hemp Country-Franchise for Brice Company.

WASHINGTON, June 23 .- A report received at the War Department from Manila says that the China-American Development Company, which was founded several years ago by Calvin S. Brice, has proposed south from Manila, tapping the province south from Manila, tapping the provinces of Laguna, Batangas, Tayabas, Camarines, Albay and Sorsogen. This will develop the hemp country and be of such great benefit to the Philippines that the Philippine Commission now has under consideration a proposition to give the company some assistance in addition to granting it a franchise.

franchise.
The China-American Development Company now has under construction a rail-way from Canton to Hankow in China, the concession for which the late Mr. Brice btained from the ChineseGovernment.

Southern Teachers Summer School. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 28 .- The second annual summer school for Southern teachers opened here to-day with twenty-seven opened nere to-day with twenty-seven States represented. There is an indicated attendance of 2,500, most of these having arrived. The school will close on July 31. The school is backed by the General Education Board and has enough money guaranteed for the next three years.

President Roosevelt's Too Ardent Friends TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I find the fol lewing in one of the ofty newspapers:
"When the Postmaster's attention was called to
the assertion made by some Democrats that the Post Office investigation would injure Presiden

Post Office investigation would injure President Roosevelt's chances in 1904, he said: 'They can't beat Roosevelt, no matter what happens.'". The Postmaster referred to is Postmaster Van and once for Seth Low, I beg leave to warn Post

and once for Seth Low. I beg leave to warn Postmaster Van Cott, or any other Republican of his
class, against this sort of boast. I am not one of
those Democrats who believe that President Rossevelt should be held to account for this Post Office
scaddal except so far as his duties as Executive go
in "turning out the rascals." But Postmaster Van
Cott, or any one of his class, would do well to think
backward before looking too far te the front.

The Republican party made a boast once before
that it "could not be beat, no master what happens."
And when it made that boast it had the prestige
of having saved the country. But even with such
a prestige it got stuck in the mud and stayed there
while the Democratic charlot passed by and went
up and occupied the heights. The fact that the
Democratic charlot didn't stay where it landed was
due to the political suppldity of the driver, and not Democratic chariot didn't May where it landed was due to the political stupidity of the driver, and not to the Republican party.

New York is a happened once can happen again. Mr. Roosevelt may be elected, but he can't be elected 'no matter what happens." The Republican party made a boast once in its history that it had a contract with "Ged and Morality." but it got most everiastingly feoled.

NEW YORK, June 18.

American View of July 4. American View of July 4.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sr: Mr. Clarence A. Pitman's little plea for "A Gentler Fourth" seems to have aroused quite a few of us. Mr. Pitman is an Englishman, and, of course, cannot be expected to enter into the spirit of "76 with the same heart as those of us whose forefathers were here at the time of the original Fourth.

While we cannot, in deference to Mr. Pitman, forego our celebration of the ever-glorious in the way our fathers taught us, we do tender him our heartfelt sympathies: for it must be tough on an Englishman to make him buy Fourth of July fireworks for the children.

New York, June 22.

Why, Certainly! Who watches "con men" suavely greet "Come-ona" from Cohoes and Sandusky. Then trots them down to Mulberry street?

Who fills the papers full of talk And aches to buy free beer for every Body in little old New York! Why, Mr.

Who's king of walking delegates
And finds the unions "easy marks" Who settles strikes at private rates? Why. Mr. -Who keeps an eye on grafting cops And prods the green ones till they're riper

Who makes most unexpected stops Who sent the gambiers on a tou To other pastures, far from home? Who stopped the "gigs" that robbed the poor?

Why, that's -

ATTACK GENERAL STAFF. Bureau Chiefs to Make Their Objections

to Secretary Boot. WASHINGTON, June 23 .- Secretary Root has decided to consult with the bureau chiefs of the War Department before acting upon the new regulations for the General Staff of the Army. Orders were given several days ago, directing a reference of the proposed regulations to the heads of bureaus for comment, and when Secretary Root returns next week he will hear from these officials on the subject.

Already considerable opposition to the new regulations is developing in the War Department bureaus. Until the formation of the General Staff the supply and equipment of the army has been exclusively under the control of certain supply departments and the new regulations change this to such an extent as to interfere with the po such an extent as to interfere with the power now exercised by these departments. Another bureau which will have its functions largely interfered with, according to the bureau chiefs, is the Inspector-General's department. Under the new order of things inspections will be largely made by officers of the General Staff, and not by officers of the Inspector General's department.

ment.
The new regulations also provide that The new regulations also provide that in the matter of equipment the General Staff shall largely determine what a soldier may wear and what he may eat. There are representatives of each of the bureaus detailed to the General Staff but the bureau chiefs say that their representatives have but an individual vote, an arrangement which gives too much consideration to the opinions of officers who know little about matters outside of their own branch of the service.

of the service.

Some comment has been made on the fact that the three divisions of the General Staff corresponding to three great branches of the army are under the direction of Colonels instead of officers with the rank

of Brigadier-General.

It is explained that Secretary Root has not yet approved the present organization of the General Staff, and when he hears of the General Staff, and when he hears the opposition to some of its features, and particularly to the regulations prepared by the provisional organization, he will refer the entire matter back to the provisional General Staff for reconsideration. Under the authority of Congress providing for a General Staff it cannot become operative until Aug. 15. This has been circumvented by the organization of a provisional General Staff with the idea that no change in its personnel will be made upon the date set by Congress, and that it will continue as organized.

DOG ORDINANCE PASSED. Muzzling Order Will Apply to All the Bor oughs.

The dog-muzzling ordinance was passed by the Aldermen yesterday. The duty of impounding unmuzzled or unleashed dogs is given to the Bergh society. The ociety undertook to do the work on the understanding that it would get an appropriation from the city sufficiently large o pay for the extra catchers it will have to employ. No reference is made in the ordinance to this appropriation, and apparently before the new law is put into effect the Board of Estimate and the Aldermen will have to vote money to the society.

The resolution as originally drawn applied only to Manhattan. An amendment was adopted that it should cover all the boroughs. The Aldermen who represent suburban districts announced that their constituents were in as much need of proconstituents were in as much need of pro-tection from rabid dogs as the people living

within the fire lines.

While Alderman Doull was fighting the While Alderman Doull was fighting the measure he said its passage would mean that owners who kept dogs at their country houses within the city limits would have to mussle them. Alderman Holler, who speaks with a pronounced German accent, interrupted:

"Do I understand you, if I have a dog down to my place I have to have a mussle on the house."

It was made clear to Mr. Holler that

on the house."

It was made clear to Mr. Holler that dogs on private premises would not have to be mussled.

The ordinance was ultimately adopted

by 42 votes to 11. Upon being signed by the Mayor it will go into effect immediately.

PHILANTHROPY SCHOOL OPENS. to construct a railway in the Philippines to connect many of the southern provinces.

It is proposed to extend a line of railway "How to Americanize the Jewish Immi-

"Health, humility and humor" were the hree qualifications which Miss Susan W. Hoagland pronounced necessary for a charity worker, in a paper she read at the first meeting of the Summer School of Philanthropy, in the United Charities Build-

ring, yesterday morning.

Phelps W. Ayres, director of the school, presided, and Dr. David Blaustein, superintendent of the Educational Alliance, spoke on "How to Americanize the Jewish Immigrant." He said that there are 64.268 Immigrant." He said that there are 64,268 families, each with two or more boarders, living in 5,000 tenements in the Jewish quarier, and that the newcomers need enlightenment and encouragement. The meetings will continue for six weeks in the library of the United Charities Build-ing, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-second

Agitating for Dreyfus Again. Etate Cnis.

Paris Correspondence of the Courrier des It was not without an object that M. Jaures the other day came to the relief of Gen. André when the portfolio of the War Minister was in danger. Jaurès ordered the "bloc" to stick to André at all hazards, and the "bloc" obeyed, to André at all hazards, and the "bloc" obeyed, because Jaurès needs André for the new revision of the Dreyfus case.

Jaurès has stepped into the place left vacant by the late Emile Pola, and already he has placed the batteries of the Autore, the Stècle and the Petite République in position. The case is to be brought before the criminal branch of the Cour de Cassation. But the criminal branch will not order a new trial: it will simply quash the judgment of the old one, and by that means Dreyfus will be rehabilitated.

Denver on Us.

From the Denver Dally News It is the ambition of the successful New Yorker and his chief ambition, to scrape together and all possible means enough money to entitle him to enviable classification with the multimillionaire, that proud term invented and being worked to death by the corporation-subsidize. New York press. The money in hand, its possess sor, lacking education and any real refinement, sets himself to get rid of it, in ways that appeal irrestably to his crude ideas. These usually take the form of building big, ugly houses, decorated and furnished by contract; driving fast horses or speeding his \$10,000 automobile along the Riverside Drive, loading his wife and daughters with costis clothes and pounds of diamonds, giving barbarous feeds to men as coarse and sordid as himself. There is, of course, a better element, but of late years this has been crowded out of the way and pushed to the wall by multi-millionaires and

Architecturally, New York is a blot on the face of

reation. The streets are filthy, the parks neg-octed, the system of rapid transit the very worst that could be conceived. The stranger encounters everywhere a savage rudeness from public em-ployees, from the street car conductor, the police, the clerks in shops, the attendants in many of th libraries of which an aboriginal South See islander would not be guilty. The struggling, fighting mob to be seen nightly at the Brooklyn Bridge, where men and women are knocked down, their limbs broken and their clothes torn from their backs, can be compared only to a free-for-all mix-up. With its billions of wealth, its millions of people, it has but two of three good museums—so few public art collections that they scarcely count at all. The theatres, with also but few exceptions, are in th clutch of half a dozen men, who have no more com-prehension of dramatic art than Digger Indians, and whose one idea of the true function of the drama is to well the box office receipts with the aid of cheap companies. They have vittated the public taste until the production of a good and decent play has until the preduction of a good and decent play has become well-nigh impossible. There is a season of grand opera, which is generally spoiled for must lovers by herdes of people who at helf eled in the boxes and talk audibly and without occasing. New York has set herself up as a dictator to the rest of the country upon all questions of ethics and evices. She has never yet made good her claim to the arrows of such authority. In the language of the wild and woolly west, let her practice what she preaches, er, in other words, "either put upoer, shut up."

than 1,000 tons of nickel steel rails, eighty-five pounds to the yard, have been laid by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the pounds to the yard, have been laid by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the pounds to the yard, have been laid by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the Baltimore and Ohio Ra

COWEN MAY GET OUT. Says He's Weary of Undeserved Pounding

-Long Secret Talk Over Him. After a meeting of the City Record Board yesterday, the first held since March, Mayor low, Comptroller Grout and Corporation Counsel Rives, who form the board, went into executive session and talked for nearly two hours about the charges which the Comptroller and T. B. Sidebotham, the cityprinter, have brought against Supervisor Cowen. They would not talk afterward. Another meeting will be held next Tuesday, and it is expected that the report of the Commissioners of Accounts about Mr. Cowen's office and Mr. Cower's defence wil

then be given out. The Mayor does not think the charges warrant the removal of Mr. Cowen, but the Comptroller thinks differently, and if Mr. Grout can bring Mr. Rives to agree with him, the Supervisor will have to go. Some of Mr. Cowen's friends believe he will re-

sign. He said yesterday:

"Ever since the third week I have been in office I have been hounded and pounded. One examination of my office has followed another, and the less the people I am referring to could discover, the more anxious. they became to hunt up something on which to fasten a charge against me. I have been unable to give any attention whatever to my own business, and I am getting decidedly weary of the pounding I have been getting, especially when I know that it is undeserved."

undeserved."

Mr. Cowen has asked for an extra appropriation of \$138,000 to cover a deficiency for that amount in his office last year. He says that the deficiency was caused by having to do additional work that could not be for the country when he says in his attimates. foruseen when he sent in his estimates.

Action on this was deferred until Tuesday.

TO LEAVE TRIGG SHIPYARD.

Government Vessels Under Construction There to Be Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, June 23 .- The War Department has decided to join the Navy Department in withdrawng from the Trigg shipyard at Richmond the vessels under construction there. The Trigg company had a contract for building a huge dredge, which was to be used by the Engineer Corps of the army in dredging work in New York harbor. It is now about three-fourths completed, but will require about six weeks work before it will be ready for launching. The Navy Department and the War Department will combine their efforts to construct well combined to the combined their efforts to construct well combined to the combin partment will combine their entries to construct a waterway for the launching of both vessels, but as the Galveston is practically ready for launching the Navy Department will be delayed in removing that ship until the dredge is ready to be floated, so that both vessels may be launched at

the same time. Steps were taken to-day by the War Department to have the Department of Justice take such action as will be necessary to secure the release of the dredge from the contractors. An examination of the contract between the Trigg company and the War Department shows that in this the Government has an advantage which is not possessed in the contract between the Navy Department and the ship building

company.

The contract for the dredge provides that The contract for the dredge provides that the Government becomes the absolute owner of as much of the ship as is completed, so that it is believed there will be no trouble to establish in the courts the right of the War Department to seize and remove the dredge. It will then be towed to Norfolk and arrangements made with the Navy Department for its completions in the Norfolk Navy Yard.

PIERHEAD EXTENSION.

Sanger Will Permit Statement of a Civif Engineer to Be Made.

WASHINGTON, June 23.-Assistant Scoretary of War Sanger this afternoon wrote to Dock Commissioner Hawkes of New York, replying to Mr. Hawkes's letter of several days ago, offering to submit a report from a civil engineer expert in regard to the effect upon navigation of the pro-posed pierhead extension in the North Rivere-Mr. Hawkes asked to be permitted to posed pierhead extension in the North Silvers.

Mr. Hawkes asked to be permitted to furnish the statement of such an expert to refute the claims of the engineers of the army, but did not care to do so unless necessary to prove to the Department why permission should be granted for the proposed extension.

proposed extension.

Scoretary Sanger replied that he thought it might be desirable to have on file all the information that could be secured and that the Department would be glad to have the report of the engineering expert referred to.

This will delay the final conclusion of the pierhead extension question for several weeks, as the information received at the Was Department is that the expert has

War Department is that the expert has not yet made an examination of the harbor and will not be able to undertake the work

COULDN'T BLUFF HONDURAS. British Boudholders' Agent Falls to Go \$4,000,000 and a Bailread.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28 .- The Congress of Honduras has just adjourned, after turning down the demands of the British bondholders for \$4,200,000 and the railroad from Puerto Cortez to San Pedro. W. J. Bain, the agent of the British bondholders, Bain, the agent of the British bondholders, appeared before Congress and insisted that the claim had the backing of the British Government. He declared that if Honduras rejected it and failed to turn over the railroad and the money to his clients it might expect the ill-will of Great British.

Mr. Bain suggested as a compromise that the British bondholders would be willing to take 1 000 000 acres of Govern-

willing to take 1,000,000 acres of Govern-ment land in Honduras in lieu of money damages, the land to be selected by them. In spite of his threats the British demands were rejected. The railroad, which had been in the hands of the Depew American syndicate, was seized by the Government.

HERMAN MAY GET CONTRACTA His Bid for Postal Blanks \$45,000 Lower Than Wynkoop's.

Washington, June 23.-Paul Herman of Rutherford, N. J., the lowest bidder for the contract for manufacturing money order blanks for the postal service, whose low bid and the effort made by former Supt. Metcalf of the Money Order System to throw it out were responsible for that officer's recent dismissal, called on First Assistant Postmaster-General Wynne this morning. He offered to submit a bond in morning. He offered to submit a bond in any amount for the performance of the contract. No award has as yet been made, but it is probable that Herman will get the contract, as his bid is \$45,000 lower than that of the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, which formerly held the contract continuously for sixteen years

CHARGES AGAINST JUDGES. Appellate Division Puts All Three Cases Over to July 2.

The argument on the charges preferred against Municipal Justice Herman Bolte was begun yesterday before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, but after a short hearing on a motion to dismiss the charges went over to July 2, when the charges against Magistrates Mott and charges against Magistrates Meade are also to be heard

Nickel Steel Rails Successful.

From the Philadelphia Record. The value of rails of nickel steel has bee so effectually demonstrated that large orders are being given in many directions. More than 1,000 tons of nickel steel rails, eighty-